

Sworn Net Circulation. Month of April, 1917, Daily Average, 95,147: Sunday, 66,797.

No. 26,692.

CITY OPENS ARMS TO ITALIAN MISSION

Cheering Throngs Greet Prince Udine and Party on Arrival Here.

AT JOSEPH LEITER'S HOME

Cheering crowds at Union station and an even larger assemblage at Dupont Circle greeted the distinguished Italian war commission upon its arrival, in Washington today.

Members of the mission were met a the station by Secretary of State Lansing, Counselor Polk and Assistant Secretary Phillips.

Presentations were made by Third As-istant Secretary of State Long and by talian Ambassador di Cellere, who had oined the commission before its arrival in this dity.

in this city.

The mission is headed by the Prince of Udine, member of the reigning house of Italy, and includes some of the foremost men of that country. One member is Guglielmo Marconi, inventor of the wireless, already well known in this country and in Washington.

Escorted to Leiter Home.

With all the ceremony that attended he reception of the British and French the reception of the British and French missions, the Italian guests were escorted from the station to the home of Joseph Leiter, on Dupont circle, which has been placed at their disposal while they are in the capital.

Two troops of cavalry escorted them on their way through Pennsylvania avenue, 16th street and Massachusetts avenue. Scores of high school pupils, including cadets, gathered on Dupont circle.

members of the mission bowed

The members of the mission bowed to the cheers and salutes and segmed eeply impressed with the cordiality their reception.

Prince Udine was in the uniform of captain of the royal navy. Other aval and military officers were with he mission. Lieut. Col. John C. Gilliore, U. S. A., and Lieut. Commander villiam N. Jeffers, U. S. N., acted as illitary and naval aids, respectively. Varren Robbins of the State Department will be personal aid to Prince doine.

Udine.

Luncheon was served immediately for members of the mission and for members of the Italian embassy staff. The party will dine at the Italian embassy tonight, and tomorrow will be received

May Welcome Another Loan.

British and French war missions. Their work will have to do principally with

It is probable that the mission, at the conclusion of its work in Washington, will tour various sections of the east and middle west. Definite plans regarding the proposed trip will be completed later.

As officially announced by the Italian embassy, the mission comes not only to express the appreciation of the Italian people for America's entry into the war, but for many acts of charity and benevolence extended the Italian seldiers from the beginning of hostlities. Information will be sought from the mission by American officials about conditions of the fighting in the Alps, for this battleground between Austrians and Italians has developed many striking and important changes in milstriking and important changes in military methods quite unknown in the northern and eastern campaigns. Naval coperations in the Adriatic and Mediterranean are conducted on a different basis from the naval combats in the colder northern waters of Europe.

The Italian commissioners are desirous of consulting freely with American officials regarding co-operation in dealing with shipping and subsistence problems, the adjustment of rates of exchange and other vital matters.

The water of Tuesday morning, and so well had the plans been laid that it was generally supposed in New York that the liner and her convoy were salling for Hampton roads to take on the French party at the place where they landed on coming to the United States.

The ships, however, were laying their course across the Atlantic, through the dangers of the submarine zone, for Brest. The weather conditions for the homeward voyage were favorable, for the moon was dark.

Italy Needs Supplies.

Transportation needs of Italy are more pressing even than those of her northern allies, because she is dependent to so great an extent upon the outside world for raw materials. American coal is needed to keep her factories going, iron and steel are needed for war manufacture and lumber and hard woods are needed for war construction work.

Other needs of Italy are chemicals, cotton, both for smokeless powder and for clothing, and copper, brass and rubber for war purposes.

Italy probably is in a more advantageous position in regard to food than the other allied powers, though she is in need of grain. Corn is popular in Italy, as it is not in England and France, and she can consume vast quantities of corn if she can get it.

Italy, as it is not in England and France, and she can consume vast quantities of corn if she can get it.

The mission is expected to be busy in Washington for at least a month. Not only are her technical experts expected to shed much light on the uses and development of the aeroplane in warfare, but her experts also have made a close study of the submarine problem, and valuable information is expected on this vital topic.

Members of Commission.

Members of Commission.

The Prince of Udine, ranking member of the mission, is the eldest son of the Duke of Genoa and first cousin of King Victor Emanuel. The prince is a captain in the royal navy, has taken an active part in the war and has been awarded a medal for deeds of personal daring. He is thirty-three years old.

Guglielmo Marconi, inventor of the wireless telegraphy, is another member of the mission. Mr. Marconi is a member of the Italian senate, and also holds a commission in the engineer corps of the army, where he has been devoting his energies to the service of the government by inventing and perfecting war devices. Mr. Marconi has been a frequent visitor to the United States, many of his inventions having been developed here.

Marquis Luigi Borsarelli di Rifreddo, a third member, is under secretary for foreign affairs, and has been a member of the Italian house of representatives since 1910. He has headed several important war missions to foreign countries.

Another member is Francesco Saverio Nitti, widely known as a student of economics, who has published many works of political science and finance. He has been a member of the house of representatives since 1909 and formerly was minister of industry and commerce.

The fifth member is Augusto Ciuffelli, another representative of the Legisla

and judicial body.

Enrido Arlotta is Italian minister of transportations, and has represented the city of Naples in the house of representatives for eight years. In 1909 he was minister of finances, when the present minister of foreign affairs, Baron Sonnino, was premier.

Gasoline Price Is Advanced. NEW YORK, May 23.—The Standard licensed il Company of New York today anounced an advance of 2 cents a galumpor in the price of gasoline.

U. S. ARMY ENGINEERS HAVE ARRIVED IN LONDON

LONDON, May 23, 6:30 p.m.-The first detachment of United States Army engineers under command of Maj. Parsons, arrived in London this evening. The second unit of the American Hospital Corps has reached Great Britain

JOFFRE AND HIS PARTY

Mission Lands at Brest, Following Secret Departure From U. S. Newspapers Kept Faith.

PARIS, May 23 .- Marshal Joffre and former Premier Viviani arrived at Brest last night on their return from the United States. They reached Brest at midnight and are due in Paris tonight.

Vice Premier Viviani, Marshal Joffre and the French mission sailed from New York Tuesday, May 15. Unknown except to a few officials and many American newspapers which loyally kept the secret so the distinguished guests of the nation might not be unnecessarily endangered by German submarines, the party slipped away on the same steamer which brought them over under convoy of a French warship.

Secret Well Kept.

So well was the secret kept by the rolunteer censorship underwhich American newspapers are co-operating with the government, that the French com-missioners generally were supposed to be still in Washington, and up to yes-terday invitations to them to visit vari-ous sections of the country were re-ceived in great number.

The departure of the Frenchmen was attended by as much secrecy as the government could throw around it, and the arrangements were such as to make it difficult for German spies to use any information had they gained possession

Monday, May 14, the mission returned to Washington on special trains from their remarkable tour of cities, in which the enthusiasm and acclaim shown by the American people had been most touching to them. After the notable reception in New York the party had divided and two groups, one headed by Marshal Joffre and the other by M. Viviani, had made a flying visit to Canada. The party reunited at Baltimore Monday, May 14, and returned to Washington.

Stole Away in Afternoon.

States.

The ships, however, were laying their course across the Atlantic, through the dangers of the submarine zone, for Brest. The weather conditions for the homeward voyage were favorable, for the moon was dark.

Receptions Unrivaled.

Receptions Unrivaled.

The visit of the distinguished Frenchmen probably never has been approached in American history, unless it was when Lafayette paid his visit to the new republic he had helped to bring into being. Probably no foreign military hero ever was received with such demonstrations as were given to the marshal of France. Americans, choking with emotion, kissed the great cape he wore; everywhere he went he was accorded the honors and acclaim of the "hero of the Marne," who had saved France and civilization by turning back the German hordes in that history-making battle.

The receptions to M. Viviani were scarcely less memorable, for no foreign statesman ever stirred Americans more deeply by the fire of his gifted oratory. Expressing the gratitude of France for the ald of her sister remuse. lic in the world's fight for life, his speeches in the House and Senate chambers were epochal and the receptions to all the French party in the halls of Congress were memorable.

SOUTHERN PRESBYTERIANS MAY VETO CHURCH UNION

By the Associated Press.
BIRMINGHAM, Ala., May 23.—The BIRMINGHAM, Ala., May 23.—The committee on bills and overtures submitted an unfavorable majority report on the proposition of union between the southern and northern branches of the Presbyterian church to the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States, in session here, to-

day.

The committee ih its report expressed "grateful appreciation of the spirit in the telegram." but said "under existing conditions they declined to appoint committee from this assembly to conf committee from this assembly to confer with a similar committee from the northern assembly." The telegram referred to was one received from the northern branch of the church, now in session at Dallas, Tex., expressing readiness to take up the proposition of union between the two branches.

A minority report, signed by three members of the committee, was submitted, favoring the appointment of a committee to confer with a similar committee from the northern church. The majority report bore the signatures

Summarder-in-chief George P. Hard the recent of the summarder of the committee from the morther agreed that the Belgian special states of the committee from the morther committee, was submitted from the summarder of the committee from the morther committee from the committee from the morther committee from the morther committee from the morther committee from the morther committee from the committee from the morther committee from the morther committee from the committ merce.
The fifth member is Augusto Ciuffelli, another representative of the legislative branch of the Italian government, having been a member of the house of representatives since 1909. He has been a member of the Italian cabinet several times, and at present. Is also a member of the consiglo di stato of the Italian kingdom, an administrative and judicial body.

PRESIDENT ASKED TO GREET VETERANS

Elaborate Program Prepared for the Entertainment of Former Soldiers in Gray.

OPENING MEETING JUNE 5

Robert N. Harper, chairman of the tizens' committee arranging for the conferedate veterans' reunion, visited the White House today and the various government departments to make final arrangements for the participation of overnment officials in the ceremonies At the White House he saw Secretary Fumulty and presented an invitation to President Wilson to review the parade passing the White House June 7, and asking that he be present at the open ng meeting in the Arcade, 14th stree and Park road, Tuesday evening June Chairman Harper will write the Presi dent an official letter stating definitely the hours of the parade and the meet ing. It is hoped that the President may be willing to make a few remarks a

Mr. Harper has invited the foreign liplomats, members of the Supreme Court and other government officials to sit on the reviewing stand with the President.

The entire Marine Band has been placed at the disposal of Mr. Harper for the entire week of the Confederate re-

Free Admission to Ball Park.

An important addition to the treats that are in store for the veterans of the Confederacy who come here the week of June 3 to attend their twentyweek of June 3 to attend their twentyseventh annual reunion was made today in an announcement by the reunion
committee that the Washington base
ball club, through its manager, Clark
Griffith, has offered to admit free all
Confederate veterans to the ball park
during their stay in this city. No tickets of admission will be necessary for
the men in gray, for their badges will
be as effective at the gate as tickets
calling for the best seat in the park.
And the best part about the offer is
that during the week a ball club from
the south is to play here. Monday and
Tuesday of the reunion week the St.
Louis team will cross bats with the Louis team will cross bats with the Washington club and Chicago will play here the three days following.

Reception at National Museum.

the veterans at the new National Museum building, from 8:30 until 11:30 the night of Wednesday, June 6, to meet members of the District of Columbia Division of the United Daughters of the Confederacy. Motion pictures of scenes in and about the National Capital are to be shown in the auditorium of the museum on the same evening. The reels will be exhibited at 8, 9 and 10 o'clock.

Arrangements have been made for a committee of the United Daughters of 8, 9 and 10 o'clock.

Arrangements have been made for a committee of the United Daughters of the Confederacy to meet all the trains arriving at the Union station with reunion visitors. A greeting will be extended by the members of this committee to Confederate Veterans upon their arrival and also to fellow members of the United Daughters of the Confederacy.

Addresses made at this meeting indicated that Washington stands ready to extend a welcoming hand to the veterans and to show them the best time they ever have experienced at a reunion. Called for the purpose of inspiring a spirited completion to the work of arranging for the reunion, the meeting served to bring out the fact that arrangements are now well in hand, and that everything will be in readiness for the veterans when they arrive.

That the veterans who come here the week of June 3 will have a better time than what they have had at any previous reunion was the prediction of previous reunion was the prediction of Representative Harrison of Mississippi, who addressed the meeting. In more ways than one the reunion will be epochal, he declared. It will be a great demonstration that this is a united country and that its people stand as

Not a Time for Sectionalism.

Not a Time for Sectionalism.

The people of Washington should open their hearts and their purse strings for this reunion," declared Representative Ragsdale of South Carolina, who said that there is not a city in the country that would not be willing to pay any price for the privilege of entertaining the veterans. He directed attention to the fact that in the training camp for officers in the Reserve Corps of the Army at Fort Myer are the sons of scores of men who fought for "the blue" and also the sons of those who fought in gray during the civil war. These young men are now training for a common cause, the defense of the country. All sectionalism has been wiped out, he declared.

Others who spoke at the meeting the contract of the country was the section.

he declared.
Others who spoke at the meeting were Representative Small of North Carolina, and John Temple Graves. Mr.



WASHINGTON, D. C., WEDNESDAY, MAY 23, 1917-TWENTY PAGES.

CABINET OF HUNGARY HAS QUIT, IS REPORT

Premier Tisza One of Strongest Pro-German Leaders in the Empire.

LONDON, May 23.—A Central News the debate. Hungarian cabinet of which Count Tisza was premier has resigned.

AMSTERDAM, May 23, via London. A Budapest telegram received here by way of Berlin says it is reported Premier Tisza submitted to the king proposals for franchise reform. The king reserved his decision, upon which depends whether the cabinet will resign. Count Tisza, the dispatch says, is leaving for Vienna, where he will be received by the king.

Leader of Pro-Germans.

the Confederacy to meet all the trains arriving at the Uniton station with reunion visitors. A greeting will be extended by the members of this committee to Confederate Veterans upon their arrival and also to fellow members of the United Daughters of the Confederacy.

A camp fire and song fest has been scheduled for Thursday night, June 7, on the ellipse between the hours of 8 and 10 o'clock. It is to be strictly informal arrival and also to be strictly informal arrival and also to fellow members of the United Daughters of the Confederacy.

A camp fire and song fest has been scheduled for Thursday night, June 7, on the ellipse between the hours of 8 and 10 o'clock. It is to be strictly informal arrival many sources that

scheduled for Thursday night, June 7, on the ellipse between the hours of 8 and 10 o'clock. It is to be strictly informal and will be held with a view of giving the veterans an opportunity to meet to exchange reminiscenses of years gone by and to sing their old army songs.

Beunion Program Completed.

The program for the reunion has been completed and now is in the hands of the printer, according to an announcement made by Chairman Robert N. Harper of the reunion committee, at a meeting of members of Congress, representative citizens and mambers of the United Confederate Veterans, held yesterday afternoon at the New Willard Hotel. The meeting was called by Chairman Cary of the finance committee for the reunion, and was presided over by John G. Capers.

Addresses made at this meeting indicated that Washington stands ready to extend a welcoming hand to the veterans and to show them the best time they ever have experienced at a reunion. Called for the purpose of inspiring a democratic reforms.

FREIGHTER BATTLES U-BOAT.

British Steamer Escapes Unhurt in Night Fight With Submarine.

Night Fight With Submarine.

PHILADELPHIA, May 23.—Tales of a desperate encounter with a German submarine off the north coast of Africa were told by sallors of a British freight steamer which has arrived at this port. The battle with the undersea boat took place shortly before daybreak on the second day out.

In the darkness the two boats maneuvered about, the British steamer's gunners locating the hostile craft only by the glare that went up as she fired volley after volley from her small guns. Officers of the steamer declared the U-boat fired at least sixty-three shells and then sent a torpedo through the water. It missed by a narrow margin.

The British gunners returned the fire, the battle continuing until daybreak. Then the U-boat fied toward the African coast and submerged. The freighter escaped without damage. can coast and submerged.

BELGIANS STILL DEPORTED.

Three Thousand Sent From Brussels Suburbs Since First of May.

HAVRE, May 23.—The Germans have resumed the deportations of Belgians, according to information received by the Belgian government. Three thousand persons are reported to have been deported from the suburbs of Brussels since the beginning of May.

KITCHIN CLOSES DEBATE ON THE REVENUE BILL

8,500,00000

At 2:40 o'clock this afternoon the House of Representatives completed consideration of the war revenue bill in committee of the whole, and it was reported to the House for adoption, Representative Kitchin taking the floor and making a brief speech closing

ONE MAN MAY SPEND TEN BILLIONS A YEAR

Allied Purchasing Program to Include Supplies for United States Army and Navy.

Plans for an allied purchasing board are being drawn to include purchases mated at approximately \$3,500,000,000 for the first year of the war. The plan,

tions and all material used in the physical waging of war by experts of the Navy and War departments, rather than by civilians, and that these experts will be guided in their activities by the wishes of the secretaries of the Navy and War, subject, however, to the approval, finally, of the commission.

Aim Is Perfect Efficiency.

Aim Is Perfect Efficiency.

Inclusion of army and navy requirements in the grand scheme of centralized purchasing is regarded as a necessary part of constructing a machine as nearly perfect as human ingenuity can devise. There is no intent, it is understood, to usurp any of the prerogatives of the War and Navy departments, but there is a strong intention to do everything possible to make the expenditure of America's war bill 100 per cent efficient.

All the allies will be included in the scope of the commission, under the present plan, including Japan. The international agreement to make the program effective has not yet been concluded, but probably will be ready for the signatures of the various ambassadors within a short time.

New legislation may be sought to vest the commission with powers not conferred by present laws.

ITALIANS RETAKE ALL

PRESIDENT RENEWS PLEA FOR PRESS CENSORSHIP

Calls In Senate Conferees and Argues That Some Form of Authority Is Necessary.

President Wilson today renewed his efforts to put an enforced newspaper

Senators Overman, Fletcher and Nelson, the Senate's conferees on the bill, were called to the White House and urged by the President to agree to a censorship section which the Senate once has rejected. They were asked to learn whether it is possible to allay the Senate's objections, and if possible bring out a new and so-called modified censorship clause.

out a new and so-called mounted ship clause.

President Wilson said to the Senate conferees, as he did yesterday in his letter to Chairman Webb of the House judiciary committee, that he deems authority to invoke censorship of some sort absolutely essential. The President said he did not ask for a drastic provision, but felt he should have legislation giving him some degree of power to impose newspaper censorship. The in the patriotism of American news-papers as a whole, but felt censorship authority was necessary to deal with isolated cases which might be detri-The Senate's opposition to any form president by the conferees, who ex-pressed doubt that the Senate would consent to any censorship whatsoever. But all agreed, under the President's earnest request, to sound out sentiment and see if it is possible to pass a modi-fied section.

purchasing power will be vested in one man, who will have under his comiand an army of trained experts familiar with all American markets. The program has progressed to a stage where officials have in mind the man for the place.

Experts to Do Buying.

Experts to Do Buying.

Determination to include the needs of

· President Surprised.

"I have been very much surprised," wrote the President to Mr. Webb "to find several of the public prints stating that the administration had abandoned the position which it so distinctly took, and still holds, that authority to exercise cena still holds, that authority to exercise censorship over the press to the extent that that censorship is embodied in the recent action of the House of Representatives is absolutely necessary to the public safety. It, of course, has not been abandoned, because the reasons still exist why such authority is necessary for the protection of the nation.

"I have every confidence that the great majority of the newspapers of the country will observe a patriotic reticence about everything whose publication could be of injury, but in every country there are some persons in a position to do mischief in this field who cannot be relied upon and whose interests or desires will lead to actions on their part highly dangerous to the nation in the midst of a war. I want to say again that it seems to me imperative that powers of this sort should be granted."

Conferees Cannot Agree.

TRENTINO POSITIONS

At a brief session today the conferes were unable to agree, even to the extent of considering a compromise censorship section. They adjourned further conferences until next Friday. In the meantime, House and Senate sentiment will be ascertained. The House conferes today insisted upon the Gard amendment and the Senate's representatives were as firmly opposed.

That there is less chance of getting through a modified censorship section in the House than in the Senate was the opinion given by Senate Overman

Second Phase of Great Battles in France Ends-French

of Arras, the Aisne and Champagne has ended in the complete failure of the most determined and costly Gerthe most determined and costly German efforts to stem the tide of victory now setting against them. The net result of Field Marshal von Hindenburg's supreme effort to regain the initiative has been that the British and French have tightened their grip on the German line and have placed in great peril the key positions held by the Germans in northern France. The customary lull which separates all major operations in modern warfare has now come, and the expectation is that it will be broken by a British blow on a great scale against the blow on a great scale against the Drocourt-Queant line, already prac-tically outflanked.

French Successfully Attack.

By the Associated Press. PARIS, May 23.—Successful attacks were made by the French last night on three parts of the front, the war office announces. The statement following the statement follows.

office announces. The statement follows:

"We made spirited attacks with good results yesterday evening at three points on the front. On the Vaucierc plateau and on the Californie plateau our troops conquered the last of the observation points dominating the Aflette valley. They enlarged considerably their positions on the northern slopes. We carried three lines of German trenches east of Chevreaux during the night. A counter attack by the enemy against our new positions on the Californie plateau was stopped by our fire, which inflicted heavy losses on the attackers. We captured 350 Germans, of whom eleven are officers.

"An enemy attack on the slopes southwest of Eparges was checked completely. Everywhere else the night was calm."

German Artillery Active.

LONDON, May 23, 12:50 p.m.—"Last night the enemy again heavily bombarded our positions on the Hindenburg line in the neighborhood of Bullecourt." says to-day's official statement. "Our artillery replied vigorously. No hostile attack developed.
"We made a successful raid early this morning southeast of Gayrelle. A number

morning southeast of Gavrelle. A number of Germans were killed without any casu-alties among our troops. "We captured a few prisoners during the night as a result of patrol encounters at different points on our front north of Armentieres."

Armentieres."
"Our troops successfully raided the enemy's trenches east of Vermelles at noon today," says the war office statement last night. "On the rest of the front there was nothing of special interest to report. One German airplane was brought down in the air fighting yesterday and another hostile machine was driven down damaged. One of our airplanes is missing."

Hindenburg Spectator

to Defeat of Germans

commander is known to have been just to the northward of this section of the front on Sunday. His presence is sup-posed to have been connected with an attack on the French lines which the Germans intended to deliver on Tuesday morning. The French forestailed them, and, after demolishing German machine gun nests and other defenses with artillery, launched an assault which was so brilliantly successful that more than 1,000 Germans were captured. At the same time the French obtained elbow room beyond the ridge for future operations.

Struggle for Observation.

modified compromise. He believed the House censorship provision that juries shall decide whether violations of censorship regulations gave information to the enemy would be rejected. If the new censorship provision can be agreed upon Senator Overman thought it probably would not go further than one by Senator Cummins, once adopted and later stricken out by the Senate, which authorized "reasonable" censorship when in the interest of "public safety" it was deemed necessary only for "public welfare."

Until the President projected the weight of his influence anew into the situation. it was supposed that Congress itself had given up all idea of an enforced censorship. Those who fought censorship on the floors of both houses pointed out that the administration still had opportunity to exert pressure on the conferees.

Struggle for Observation.

As outlined to the correspondent to-day, the operations in this region developed into a struggle for "observation points," possession of which is absolutely indispensable for success under present conditions of warfare. In their forward drive on the Moronvilliers ange the French captured all those positions dominating the surrounding territory. The heights of Carnillet, Blond, Haut, Casque and Teton and the Moronvilliers hills are now indisputably in their possession, and from them they are able to watch the movements of German supply columns and reinforcements, and thus harass them, making precarrious the German tenure of the Rheims plain. The system of the Rheims plain the clever maneuvering of their infantry and the control of the control of the clever maneuvering of their infantry and the control of the clever maneuvering of the clever maneuvering of in their advance was more formidable than any they had met before that time, but the clever maneuvering of their infantry and the pile driving of their artillery overcame these diffitheir artillery overcame these diffi-culties. Thus the French were able

James Hazen Hyde was permitted to make a flight over the lines in an airplane before the attack. Two French fighting airplanes escorted him and held off German machines which hovered about. Mr. Hyde has taken an official position with the Young Men's Christian's Association, which intends to make arrangements for American troops similar to those which have been made for the British behind the lines. They are invaluable for the men when they are resting after trench duty.

EIGHTEEN MORE SHIPS SUNK DURING WEEK

LONDON, May 23, 6:25 p.m.—The inking of eighteen merchantmen of more than 1,600 tons is reported in the weekly shipping statement.

(Eighteen ships of the same class were sunk the previous week.) ARTILLERY CAMP CHOSEN.

Second Battalion to Pitch Tents West of Hatfield Station.

West of Hatfield Station.

The 2d Battalion of the 3d Field Artillery, U. S. A., which is on its way here from Laredo, Tex., will go into camp on an eight-acre tract immediately west of the Hatfield station at the south end of the Fort Myer, Va., reservation, according to statements made today by Lieut. Col. Charles W. Fenton, 2d Cavalry, camp commander.

This battalion is to be expanded into a regiment with recruits to be sent here from various parts of the country. It is to be known as the 12th Field Artillery. The artillery camp will be only a short distance from the camp of the 3d Infantry, N. G. D. C.

Washington Subscription to Liberty Loan Bonds

Previously subscribed...\$4,499,300 Today's subscriptions... 91,500

BANKERS PUSH SALE OF LIBERTY BONDS

ONE CENT.

Plans Made for Meeting the District's Allotment of \$8,500,000.

MANY AGENCIES ENLISTED

Washington bankers have determined that every person in Washington shall liberty bond issue of 1917; that they shall understand the need of united effort and of each one doing something to make the loan a complete success and that the banks will leave nothing undone that might in any way aid in accomplishing that purpose.

The share of the District of Columbia in the liberty loan, as apportioned among the states and cities of the nation, is \$8,500,000. This is more than is expected of each of ten states of the Union. Maryland is expected to provide \$28,000,000 and Virginia \$18,500,000.

While many of the local banks have put in force a plan for the sale of the bonds on the installment plan, the committee having the matter in charge has determined that every fiscal institution

Association to Consider Plan.

All clergymen in the city will be asked o make proper reference to the necessity All clergymen in the city will be asked to make proper reference to the necessity for subscribing to the liberty loan from their pulpits next Aunday.

Speakers will be Tarnished to address patrons of Keith's, Belasco, Polt's and New National theafers and the larger of the moving picture houses.

The committee deaires the services competent speakers who will bring home the exact facts and needs of the matter in hand to these audiences. The committee itself will fill many speaking dates.

It was further decided to obtain from the secretary of each department parallsion and the allotment of proper time for addressing the army of government employes, putting before them the need of their subscriptions in making the bond sale a success.

At the same time the terms of payment, dates, etc., and all the various attractive features of the issue as an investment for savings, as collateral for loans, practically carrying themselves, will be set forth.

activities, added all public utility em-ployes and all letter carriers to the en-titles that must be brought into line and then adjourned until this afternoon.

Personnel of Committee. The committee, which has done so much and that has barely begun its activities, is composed of John Poole, president of the Bankers' Association, chairman; Eugene E. Thompson, representing private banks, secretary; Eugene Alles, representing bond houses: B. F. Saul, representing savings banks, and Corcoran Thom, representing trust commanies. resenting trust companies.

The action of the federal reserve board in aiding member and non-mem-ber banks in the flotation of the loan was announced in a letter written by Paul M. Warburg, vice governor, to all'

Paul M. Warburg, vice governor, to all reserve banks. "The board has been advised," Mr. Warburg wrote, "that many corporations, including savings banks, have agreed to subscribe substantial amounts to the liberty loan, carrying the bonds for their employes subject to payment in small installments.

Special Rate Suggested. "It has been suggested that it, would be helpful to the banks in placing the liberty loam, and particularly in as-sisting corporations which make sub-scriptions of this character, if federal reserve banks were authorized to estab-lish a special liberty loan rate of 3% per cent for notes, drafts and bills of per cent for notes, draits and dills of exchange drawn by customers of the banks, including savings banks, having a maturity not in excess of ninety days and secured by liberty loan bonds or United States Treasury certificates of

United States Treasury certificates of indebtedness. "The board has given this matter its careful consideration and has determined that it will grant such a rate to any federal reserve banks requesting it, good until countermanded or modified."

Col. Roosevelt a Subscriber. Former President Theodore Roosevelt is self-announced as one of the subscribers to the liberty loan.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has arranged with the Mutual Beneficial terms of payment so that every one o employes may subscribe

the liberty loan. Small Stores in New York Help to Sell the Bonds

NEW YORK. May 23.—Participation of retail stores in the campaign for subscriptions to the liberty loan today spread to cigar stores, specialty shops and other small business places throughout the city. Signs advertising the loan appeared in even more conspicuous places than placards announcing reduced prices for merchandise, and in many of the larger stores, especially those engaged in the mail order business, employes were assigned to send out pamphlets to out-of-town customers inviting them to participate in the loan.

Certificates to Be Sold.

Certificates to Be Sold.

Details of a plan to meet the demand for liberty loan bonds in denominations amaller than the \$50 minimum by the issuance of \$10 certificates convertible into the \$50 bonds were being worked out today. The general scheme contemplates the deposit of liberty loan bonds with the reserve bank of New York and the issuance of participation certificates. Under the plan wage-earners who could not afford to buy a \$50 bond would be given an opportunity to contribute to the war loan by the purchase of \$10 certificates. The issue of certificates would solve the problem of buying government bonds on the installment plan. It is proposed to have the \$10 certificates placed on sale in department stores, chain stores of various kinds and cigar stores. It is understood that no legislation by Jongress is pecessary for carrying out the

GERMANS HAVE FAILED TO STEM ALLIED TIDE Record Gains.